

blood and, perhaps for this reason, can excite emotions of more general sympathy. The Mediterranean races are still very far from humane : their descendants in Central and South America are not infrequently obsessed by a maniacal lust for cruelty. The Baltic races may claim with some reason that they are less passionately afflicted with a desire to torture, mutilate or kill; but their history abounds with illustrations of the fierce over-mastery of cruel impulses. Now, however, amongst them—and especially in England—philanthropy has become a fashion of the day. It is not merely that enormous sums are dispensed in charity, or that the well-to-do consent without much crumblino to be taxed in order to educate and feed the children of the poor, but that there is a desire to see and mix with the poor, to visit them in their homes, and render them personal service. Civics may object that these benevolent feelings are prompted by the consciousness that the poor have votes. Not so : they are also awakened by the ill-treatment of animals : and, indeed, there are many to whom the overloading of a horse is more distressing than the sight of a neglected and hungry child. In Canada and the United States almsgiving is hardly practised : if any need it, they would resent the offer of it. But a spirit of mutual helpfulness is manifest everywhere : it is good to watch frock-coated doctors and

lawyers. at a
suburban railway station on their way
to town,
turn their hands to assist market-
gardeners in
loading their boxes of fruit on to the
train. In
both Europe and America this impulse
of kindly
consideration for others is taking the
place of
formal rules of morality. It can find
excuses for
crime, which are mitigating the
severity of the
penal laws. It may soften the struggle
between